

EVENING TELEGRAPH.

10 CENTS PER WEEK

DIXON, ILLINOIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 8, 1886

NUMBER 911

BLANKETS

Do you want a Horse Blanket? If so, come to headquarters.

Do you want a White Bed Blanket? If so, come to headquarters.

Do you want a Grey Blanket? If so, come to headquarters.

Do you want a Scarlet Blanket? If so, come to headquarters.

If you want a Blanket at a less price than you can obtain elsewhere, call on

S.G. AUSTIN & CO

—Nice weather this for winter.

—Attorney Blee is here from Paw Paw.

—Harry Underwood is out from Chicago.

—Mrs. W. G. Stevens is here to-day visiting friends.

—Doctor Pankhurst was down from Grand Detour to-day.

—John Hess has so much money to loan that he has purchased a new safe to keep it in.

—Mrs. Captain Dysart is spending the winter with her children at her father's house in Pennsylvania.

The Modern Woodmen of America will have a log rolling oyster supper this Thursday evening at Dysart's Hall, Nacusa.

—The one act opera entitled "The Sleeping Queen" by Balfe and the second act of Martha will be given by the Bensberg Grand English Opera Company at the Opera House next Monday night.

—From the Wilkes-Barre Record we take the following account of the death of Mrs. Burrow's (formerly Mary Dimick) little boy. We learn that the other two children are still sick with diphtheria:

H. C. Burrows, the superintendent of Powder mills, has sustained a severe loss in the death of his little son Thomas. About two weeks ago Mrs. Burrows returned from a trip to Illinois, accompanied by her children. Soon after their return the children were attacked by diphtheria, but there was no apprehension. Thomas improved rapidly, but on Saturday night membranous croup set in and before morning had done its fatal work. The little fellow thus suddenly taken away was a bright, handsome child of more than ordinary promise, and a general favorite among his playmates.

Letters remaining unclaimed in Dixon post office for week ending Dec. 4th. 1886.

Carter, Louis	Drew, Mrs. Honora
Fobes, I. H.	Graw, Johannes
Hathaway, Wm.	Kidder, G. L.
Kneirem, Mrs.	McTier, Mattie
Wolf, Susan	

MARY A. CAMP, P. M.
DEMENT, Asst.

The Earlville Leader gives the following interesting account of a new well discovered in the town of Freedom, LaSalle county. "Ole K. Oleson, near Harding has a famous well which has just been completed. The well was dug thirty feet with a spade and bored six feet. While boring the six feet the augur suddenly fell about two feet and water boiled up through the hole in enormous quantities. After some difficulty they succeeded in driving a plug into the hole and proceeded to stone up the well. After stoning about sixteen feet darkness overtook them and thinking that they had stoned the well as high as the water would reach that night they decided to pull out the plug and let the water in. As soon as the plug was removed, however, the water boiled in at a fearful rate and they could see at once that if the well was not stoned up immediately it could not be stoned at all. They therefore procured a lantern and Mr. Campbell was lowered for the purpose; about the time he was in position to go to work there was a terrific explosion, burning Mr. Campbell very badly, and throwing Mr. Parish, who was at the windlass, a distance of fifteen feet. The flame from the explosion reached twelve feet above the well. The explosion was caused by gas which had come in with the water. Mr. Oleson will endeavor to make it a flowing well and expects to get gas enough from it to light his house."

A POST OFFICE WAR—IT HAS STRUCK DIXON AT LAST.

The Various Belligerents "Very Hungry and Very Thirsty."

In the language of the immortal Patrick Henry "War is inevitable." We refer to the post office war that is about to swoop down upon Dixon in all its fury. In fact it has already swooped and at the present writing is still swooping in a very lively sort of a way. When a petition was started for the appointment of Judge Charters postmaster, then it was that grim-visaged war displayed its awful front to the various political factions of this heretofore peaceful and quiet city. It was then that the various aspirants did "cry havoc!" and let slip the dogs of war; but still we have only a slight fore taste of what is to come. Only the premonitory symptoms of the great fever have as yet made their appearance. Every hour adds to the list of candidates for the lucrative place, and each candidate adds another element of discord, but the most prominent names that we have heard particularly mentioned are E. B. Baker, who was a postmaster at Dixon during President Buchanan's term, and the last of that Democratic dynasty, and George Deland, who has served the party long and faithfully. A number of names have been casually mentioned as probable candidates, but as they are considered dark horses in the race they do not appear on the list, and will not probably circulate petitions. Now that William Steel, during past year one of the efficient clerks, has withdrawn from active duty in the postoffice, it is not an improbable assumption that he himself may become a candidate for the position of postmaster. It is rumored that Mrs. Camp last evening requested the Doctor to send in his resignation, but whether or not that is true we do not pretend to say. He is not, at all events, but slightly interested in postal matters at the present writing only as all other citizens take an interest in forwarding and receiving letters. If Doctor Steel takes up arms in the post office war and should receive the President's appointment he may say to the Senatorial confirmatory committee that according to civil service rules he has good and valid claims; and he may add in the language of Othello:

"The tyrant custom, most Grave Senators, Hath made the Steel couch of war."

somewhat flinty for the subscriber; but he, too, is in the fight, etc. It was rumored that Mrs. Camp had promised to resign the office and give way to any worthy partisan whom the leaders might agree upon for the place, but now it appears that the postmistress will make an effort to hold out to the end of her term, and that will be one more year; and therefore it is fair to conclude that there was no foundation in fact for such a promise. At all events Mrs. Camp, so we learn indirectly, will not give up the office without an effort to retain it. If she does this, as there can be no charges against her, it may be that her removal will not be very easy; that is, if any sort of respect is paid to the civil service law. At all events, a lively post-office war is promised this people; in fact it is now upon us in all its fury.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Judge Tourges lectured in Rockford and his subject was "Give us Rest." He told the people there that they all worked too hard. Wives were astonished to learn "for the first time" that their husbands were actually working themselves to death. The men were much pleased with the wonderful revelation, and since the Judge left a large majority of the voting citizens of that city have been busily engaged drinking beer and hot lemonades and talking about the splendid lecture-masterly production. The lecture appears to have been a 34-calibre hit. We hope that the Judge may be induced to speak his piece here in Dixon. We have a great many citizens who could be made to believe that they are working too hard and there are a number who might be persuaded to leave off euchre and peddle long enough to attend such an entertainment. Married men of Rockford read Judge Tourges' remarks on the labor question with pleasure and to their wives, who were too much engaged preparing for the next progressive euchre party, the lecture is read in the evening before the husband goes to the club room. The TELEGRAPH has long been impressed with the thought that this people—especially men who belong to lodges and whist clubs and run progressive euchre parties; and also housekeepers who have one or more hired girls to look after—were working themselves to death.

College Notes.

Twenty certificates have been issued since Thanksgiving day.

Mrs. Scott is spending a few days in Sterling.

The students have organized a Young People's Christian Association. They have an encouraging enrollment to begin with.

The Library room is being arranged. It is a commodious apartment on the first floor.

The Vespera and Senate have each started libraries and already have a number of well selected books.

Messrs. Walker and Morgan spent Sabbath at the home of the latter, at Chana, Ogle county.

Aurora adjourned its meeting Friday evening to attend the lecture at the Lutheran church. The President seemed over anxious to adjourn. Light was thrown on the subject by the Ray Cumming.

—Miss KATE BENSBURG is a native of St. Louis, and is the youngest prima-donna of note in America to-day. At an early age her pure, flexible and sympathetic quality of voice made her a favorite in the musical circles of her home, and at the suggestion of several distinguished artists, her parents were prevailed upon to send her abroad to complete her musical education. This was mainly effected at Stuttgart, under the tuition of that eminent prima-donna, Mme. Schroeder-Hansfstaengel. After two years of exacting study she made her debut, in June, 1883, at Kroli's Theatre, Berlin, as "Cherubino" in Mozart's Marriage of Figaro, scoring an instantaneous success. This was succeeded by other roles, which were assumed by her with flattering success. Satisfied that she had not mistaken her vocation, Miss BENSBURG determined to return to America and pursue her career at home. While in London, en route for this country, Carl Rosa heard her and at once insisted that she join his English Opera Company. She did so, and for nearly two years she appeared before metropolitan and provincial audiences in that country, winning golden opinions wherever she appeared. She will appear at the Opera House next Monday night.

CONDENSED NEWS.

C. M. Crosswell, ex-governor of Michigan, is dangerously ill at his residence in Adrian. A citizen of LaPorte, Ind., offers to furnish a man who can eat a twelve-pound goose each day for a month.

The Michigan Central road reports that for the past two months it has carried more freight than in any similar time in its history.

A dispatch from Ottawa represents that unless the fishery question is settled before spring the Canadian government will add six cruisers to its patrol service.

William Seiffert, who was studying for the ministry at Elmhurst, Ill., forged the signature of William Koring to a money-order for \$15, and obtained the cash. He was speedily found by the postoffice inspectors, and is now in jail at Chicago.

Under the decrees of the plenary council at Baltimore, the archbishop of Philadelphia has prohibited balls for charitable purposes. The managers of the annual Catholic ball in the latter city will be compelled to refund subscriptions amounting to over \$3,000.

A raisin drier of 160 tons capacity has been completed on a large grape farm near Woodland, Cal. It is the largest one in the west.

It is roughly estimated that the amount realized by the cotton crop of Egypt this year will be \$45,000,000.

You have not fulfilled every duty unless you have fulfilled that of being pleasant.—Charles Buxton.

About 100 squalling babies have been named after the present president of the United States.

Whenever a New Englander gets dyspepsia he knows that his stomach is in apple pie order.—Puck.

For a sprained ankle the white of eggs and powdered alum made into a plaster is almost a specific.

One freighter has transported over 75,000 pounds of wool out of the Black Hills this season.

Two Maine young ladies, students of the State college, Maine, have been suspended for hazing.

Society owls are now running on Dutch cheese, and black bread "with seeds in it, you know."

Bag padding, of 1776 origin, and made of apples and dough, has come back in all its glory.

It is pretty certain that we shall have large importations of English potatoes this year.

The chewing gum yearly used by a certain family of eight persons in Minnesota costs \$150.

A two-pound nugget of virgin gold has been found in Transylvania county, N. C.

Ear tinting is the latest craze among the actresses of New York and Boston.

One nail factory at Bricefield, Ala., is shipping 500 kegs of nails daily.

Marriage Licenses.

Jas. July and Emma Peterson; Chas. Herenthal and Martha Wagner; Ellsworth R. Taylor and Addie J. Patterson; Hiram Miller and Mary C. Banks; Wm. M. Rich and Lenna R. Johnson; John W. Foley and Mary E. Sutton; John C. Schrader and Cora McKenney; Isaac Madden and Jane Parris.

FIFTY DIFFERENT ODORS of Wrigth's Perfumes in bulk—fragrant and lasting—fine for holiday presents at W. L. Foote's, Higgins' old stand. 911tf

Seipp's celebrated extra pale beer on draught at the Keystone sample room. 899

THEO. LUCE, Prop.

We puff the Gato cigar for solid comfort. 905w1

I have used Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer with much benefit to myself. I would most cheerfully recommend it to the public as an excellent healing remedy. E. O. Cushing, Thomaston, Knox Co., Maine, March 25, 1885.

How often do we hear of the sudden fatal termination of a case of croup, when a young life might have been saved by the prompt use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Keep a bottle of it on hand, ready for instant use.

THOSE BLIZZARD CHEST PROTECTORS at W. L. Foote's, Higgins' old stand, are splendid. Those who wear them are free from colds. 911tf

DIXON PUMP AND PIPE WORKS

We are now prepared to do all kinds of repairing, such as wind-mills, mowers, wringers, sewing machines, etc. Will also do a general business in plumbing, pipe buildings for water, steam, or gas; put in new or repair old pumps. Light machinery made new and repaired. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ATKINS & BENNETT, Water St., Watter's old stand.

Rosbrook's Hack Line and Livery.

All calls to and from trains to any part of the city will receive prompt attention. Telephone No. 26. Leave orders at C.A. Todd's hat store. 886tf

Purge out the lurking distemper that undermines health and constitutional vigor will return. Those who suffer from an enfeebled and disordered state of the system, should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla to cleanse the blood and restore vitality.

Wood

Good dry wood for sale, \$4.00 delivered. M. McROBERTS.

Parties desiring to purchase "Kumys" or "Milk Champagne" for invalids or otherwise will find it to their interest to call on Mrs. E. T. Bowlby, corner of Eighth and Peoria streets, who keeps a superior quality constantly on hand for sale at reasonable price. 910 890:2

Dying and Cleaning.

Of all kinds, on Second street west of arch, by S. Lathrop. 864 748tf

Hides Wanted.

The highest cash prices paid for hides at the harness shop of CHAS HUGUET, 909w1 888m3 Hennepin Street

A CARD.

We are laying aside goods for a large number, who know that during the Holiday week it will be impossible for them to get the full attention that they can at the present time. We have a large and well selected stock of DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE, and everything usually kept in a First-Class Jewelry Store. We are prepared to set aside goods and have them engraved now, and respectfully ask all who contemplate making Christmas purchases to call as early as possible and make their selections.

Respectfully,

DODGE & KLING.

NEW LOT OF

Harmonicas

JUST RECEIVED.

R. A. ROD ESCH

No. 4. Opera Block,

For Costiveness, Biliousness, Headache and all feverish habits, use Dr. Seth Arnold's Bilious Pills. 25c.

How Cholera.

A reliable gentle, who raises every year about one hundred head of hogs, told me he had never lost one from cholera, although the disease had often appeared among his herd. His remedy is Simmons Liver Regulator, administered in drenching—quantity, about double that given to a man. I give this information for the benefit of those whose hogs may be attacked by cholera.—Prof. F. P. Hordgood, Oxford, N. C.

Tillson & Hayden

ARE AGAIN

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR THE—

Choicest and Most Magnificent

HOLIDAY HOLIDAY PRESENTS HOLIDAY

In The City!

New Goods

—AT—

BRUBAKER & CARPENTER'S.

NEW CARPETS

NEW DRESS GOODS

NEW PRINTS

NEW GINGHAMS

NEW SILKS

NEW VELVETS

and PLUSHE

New Goods Every Day

—AT—

BRUBAKER & CARPENTER

Have you heard the

LATEST

That at the

HAT STORE

You can see the Largest and finest line of

MUFFLERS, GLOVES, NECK WEAR, UNDERWEAR,

And Everything in

GENT'S WEAR!

—AT—

Chas. A. Todd's, The Hatter.

LOOK AT THE fine Double-Breasted Coats and Vests. Best Overcoat for \$5.00 in Dixon, at the HAT STORE.

DIARIES

—FOR—

1887

—AT—

T. J. HYDE & CO'S

BUCKETED TO BUSINESS.

CONGRESS GOES TO WORK LIKE AN OLD HAND.

Half a Dozen Bills on Finance Already on the List—The Gold Export Increasing and Less Merchandise Going Abroad—Revenue-Only Men Full of Fight—Attorney General Garland's Report.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 8.—Senator Cheney, who takes the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Pike of New Hampshire, was sworn in the senate Tuesday and took his seat. Beck introduced a bill to retire greenbacks and national bank notes and fill their places with coin certificates. Van Wyck introduced a bill to take the duty off sugar, molasses, boards, lumber, and timber. Morrill offered a resolution declaring that it is inexpedient at this time to revise the tariff, and gave notice that he would speak on the same shortly. Dawes offered a resolution directing the finance committee to inquire and report what reduction can be made in the customs and internal revenue taxes without injuriously affecting our industries. Ingalls said the Atlantic & Pacific railway lands forfeited last session were still withheld from entry by settlers, and offered a resolution inquiring why this was so. Last session's select committees were revived and continued. Blair gave notice that on Wednesday he would ask consideration of the woman suffrage amendment. Messages were received from the house announcing the deaths of Representatives Price, Beach and Arnot. A resolution of condolence was adopted, and Spooner, Manderson and Blackburn were appointed a committee to attend the funeral of the former, after which the senate adjourned as a *matinee session* to the deceased members.

States were called in the house for bills and resolutions and the following introduced: Adams of Illinois, providing that national banks with \$500,000 or less capital shall not be required to deposit bonds to the amount of more than 10 per cent. of their capital to secure circulation, and authorizing banks having a greater proportion on deposit to reduce their circulation by deposit of lawful money, provided no bank shall have more circulating notes than 90 per cent. of the par value of its bonds. Peters of Kansas, for the deposit of coin or bullion as security for bank notes. Henderson of Iowa, to expedite business in the supreme court and to compel companies using government lands to pay for the use thereof. Cox of New York, to provide that members of congress elected to fill vacancies shall receive pay only from the time of their election, and prohibiting their receiving pay as congressmen while holding federal offices. Matson of Indiana, to supply the place of retired national bank notes with issues of greenbacks. Other bills: Authorizing a bridge between Omaha and Council Bluffs; amending the oleomargarine bill; to change the time for the meeting of congress. The election count bill was taken up and Caldwell of Tennessee advocated its passage, and after he had concluded his speech the house adjourned.

EXPORT AND IMPORT STATISTICS.

Exports of Merchandise Decreasing and of Gold Increasing.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 8.—Mr. Switzer, chief of the bureau of statistics, in his annual report says the foreign commerce of the last fiscal year, when compared with that of the fiscal year 1884-5, discloses few marked changes. The following are the most important: There has been a decline of \$62,664,925 in the value of exports of merchandise, and an increase of \$57,908,807 in the value of the imports of merchandise. Notwithstanding these facts our exports of merchandise have exceeded the value of the imports, the former being \$679,524,830, and the latter \$635,436,136, thus showing an excess of exports over imports of \$44,088,694.

There was an increase of \$34,474,290 in the exports of gold and a decline of \$5,948,347 in the imports thereof, the excess of the exports over imports of gold amounting to \$28,525,942, as against an excess of imports over exports amounting to \$18,213,804 during the fiscal year 1885. The inward and outward movement of silver was about the same as during the preceding fiscal year, the excess of exports being \$11,660,912, as against an excess of exports of \$17,203,006 during the preceding fiscal year. The small decline during the last fiscal year is a hopeful indication that the trade depression of the past four years has reached its lowest point, and that we are on the eve of a period of increased commercial activity and national prosperity. This is further indicated by the trade returns of the first three months of the current fiscal year, which exhibit gratifying results.

The value of our foreign commerce was larger during the first quarter of the current fiscal year than during the corresponding quarter of the fiscal year 1884, and \$39,625,075 greater than during the first quarter of the fiscal year 1885.

TARIFF REFORMERS BELLEGERENT.

Ready for a Fight and Anxious To Be in the Thick of It.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 8.—A great many members of congress say that congress will do a good deal of work in the way of legislation during this short session. Those who want to reform the tariff are particularly eager and energetic. Each man who has his pet project hopes to get some action on it. Some of the old heads predict that there will be no legislation to speak of this winter beyond the passage of the appropriation bills. Others equally as old and wise say that as a matter of fact there is more chance for work during a short than long session, and they expect it to be very active from now until the 4th of March. A great part of the long session is wasted in committee work. Now this work is all done, and everything is ready to go ahead with.

The ways and means committees are bound to have a tariff fight. The strong position taken by the president on that question has given them new courage. They insist that a tariff for revenue only must be made, and all who can not stand under that banner can not march in their lines. They were never more determined. They will start the fight almost at once.

COMMEMORATING NOTABLE EVENTS.

Convention at the Capital to Prepare for a World's Exposition in 1892.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 8.—The convention of members of the board of promotion of the proposed world's fair here in 1892 to commemorate the adoption of the constitution and the discovery of America, opened here Tuesday. About 600 delegates, representing boards of trade and other influential interests in twenty states, were present. District Commissioner Webb, president of the local board of promotion, called the meeting to order at noon, and Secretary Anderson gave an account of what already had been accomplished toward making a grand demonstration to commemorate the two notable events in the history of this country.

The president then announced the following named permanent officers of the board: President, William Claflin, Massachusetts; vice presidents, A. A. Ames, Minnesota; E. John Ellis, Louisiana; Amos Smith, Ohio; Charles D. Fisher, Maryland; A. R. Little, Pennsylvania; Henry R. Thayer, New York; A. P. Williams, California; secretary, A. D. Anderson, of Washington.

Mr. Claflin not being present the first vice president, Mr. Ames, was called to the chair. A committee on resolutions was appointed, who soon after reported a series of resolutions outlining a plan for the celebration.

The Attorney General's Suggestions.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 8.—Among the matters upon which legislation is needed in the department of justice, says Attorney General Garland in his annual report, are: Fees for marshals in territories, pay of deputy marshals, revision of the fee bill, substitution of fiscal for calendar year, chief supervisors of elections, protection to civil officers and witnesses, fees of witnesses and jurors in territories, and a reorganization of the jury system in the District of Columbia.

He devotes a chapter to the subject of United States prisoners and advocates the building of a government penitentiary and reformatory at an early date, also several jails. The number of United States prisoners in custody June 30, 1886, was 59,259. It is impossible, the attorney general says, to overestimate the necessity that exists for a change in the judicial system to meet the constantly increasing business of the country, and he urges that something be done to remedy the evils complained of on all sides.

They Are All Against It.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 8.—Secretary Manning in his report energetically advocates the redemption of the greenbacks, and declares his belief that they are unconstitutional and that if congress has power to make obligations legal tender it should be stripped of it. A correspondent of The New York World says the idea is not popular. "I have talked with a number of congressmen upon the subject, of varying shades of belief, and they are all against it. Mr. Bland of Missouri, who represents the extreme wing of the silver men, will oppose the retiring of the greenbacks. Mr. Scott of Erie, who is at the head of a class of financial men the exact opposite of Mr. Bland, said that he was opposed to Mr. Manning's proposition."

Rather Favorable to Hinnepin.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 8.—The report of the engineers on the Hennepin canal was made public Tuesday afternoon. It reports favorably on the commercial features of the proposed canal, though some minor objections are urged. The report has not yet been sent to congress, but was shown to the committee in charge of this matter. They said it was quite satisfactory.

Didn't the Shooter Make It Hot Enough?

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 8.—Surveyor Beattie, of New York, who was shot some time since by a discharged employe of his office, was in Washington Tuesday, on his way to Jacksonville, Fla., in search of warmer weather. Mr. Beattie is rapidly recovering from his injuries.

Gov. Kellogg and Mrs. Walkup.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 8.—Governor Kellogg, who has just returned from El Paso, was seen by a reporter Monday night concerning his alleged improper conduct with Mrs. Walkup. He said: "The plain facts are these: I was traveling some two weeks since on the Texas Pacific and in the same car with Mrs. Walkup, as were also several other persons, among them W. S. Hutchison, of Chicago, and George A. Roberts, of Three Rivers, Mich. The train missed connection at Marshall, Tex. Several of the passengers, including Mrs. Walkup and myself, went on to Fort Worth in a local train and spent the day there, taking the through train west on the evening of the same day. I showed Mrs. Walkup only that courtesy and attention which other gentlemen showed her, and which any gentleman could properly show any lady. I believe Mrs. Walkup to be in all respects a most admirable lady. I may add that there were several persons of undoubted standing on the train besides those I have named, who would, I am sure, if appealed to, exonerate Mrs. Walkup from the charge of any improper conduct whatever."

Liberal-Union Meeting.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A conference of Liberal-Unionists, presided over by Lord Hartington was held here Tuesday, followed by a banquet. There was a large attendance on both occasions. A letter was received from John Bright in which he said he did not attend because he feared something he might say would give pain to those he would rather not criticize. He thought Gladstone was so far in the wrong that he would never return. Speeches were made by Hartington and others, all reiterating their determination to sustain the government in opposition to home rule, and a resolution was passed unanimously that the conference would use every effort to uphold the union. Most of the Liberal-Unionist leaders were present.

Not the Teacher's Day To Be Whipped.

OWOSSO, Mich., Dec. 8.—Another case of murder was presented to the people of Shiawassee county Tuesday morning. Thomas Morrison, living at Henderson, six miles north of Owosso, upon learning that the teacher, Fred Joelyn, of the school near there, had been punishing his boy severely, started for the school house to learn if it was true. He entered the school-room and, walking up to Joelyn, told him he was about to give him the same treatment, whereupon Joelyn drew a revolver and shot Morrison dead. Joelyn claims that the shooting was done in self-defense.

A MAGNIFICENT FAILURE, IF \$800,000 IN LIABILITIES MAY BE SO CHARACTERIZED.

Brought About by Lack of Push and Antiquated Methods—Judge Gresham Hauls Gould et al Over the Coals—Unfortunate Speculators in Mining Stocks—Petroleum in a Ferment—Keck's Victims—Industrial Notes.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—C. M. Foster & Co., importers of upholstery goods at Grand and Crosby streets, said to be the largest house in their line in this city, have made an assignment to Frank P. Burney, with preferences of \$193,283. Their liabilities are about \$800,000.

The firm is composed of Chester M. Foster and his son Charles E. Foster, and the business was established about twenty years ago. There is a branch house in Paris. They imported largely and had very high credit until recently, when the opinion began to prevail in the trade that they lacked push and were doing business according to antiquated methods. Four years ago they lost \$70,000 by the swindling operations of the note broker Alandeo Follett, who defrauded a large number of other firms. This is said to have been the beginning of their weakness. In June, 1885, Bradstreets cut down their rating from high to good and confidentially warned the trade of signs of danger in connection with the house.

The firm dealt principally in silk and Mohair plush and other staple goods, carrying a large stock, and it is claimed that their assets will, with careful handling, nearly equal the liabilities. The larger part of the liabilities are in Europe and these are partly secured. Nearly all the home creditors are secured.

Mr. Charles E. Foster was seen Tuesday night and confirmed the foregoing statements. He said that the firm had about \$350,000 worth of paper out four years ago, through Follett, all of which had been paid off, though they could have evaded payment had they chosen to do so. Holders of the paper would doubtless, he said, recognize the benefit they had thus secured. Beside the \$70,000 clear loss on Follett's transactions the firm had lost \$25,000 by a relative. Mr. Foster said this fall's business had been unusually good, but returns were not quick enough to avert the necessity for an assignment, which was made wholly in the interest of the creditors. He was confident that the stock could be sold so as to meet all claims.

SCORING THE GOULD IDEA.

Judge Gresham Does Some Sharp Talking in a Wabash Case.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—In the suit for the appointment of a separate receiver of the Chicago division of the Wabash railway, brought by the holders of mortgages, Judge Gresham Tuesday granted leave to the mortgage bondholders to file a bill at Springfield, Ill., in the United States court, for a receiver. In his decision the judge reviewed the acts of the receivers appointed in 1874 and the efforts of the purchasing committee to put the road on a sound basis. The procedure under which the receivers were appointed was severely criticised, and also the payment of the coupons of the bonds held by those bondholders who assented to the reorganization, while other coupons were left unpaid.

The method of wrecking employed by the Gould party was made apparent in the St. Louis proceedings which Judge Gresham reviewed at length. The Missouri Pacific served notice on the Wabash May 19, 1884, that it had lost \$4,000,000 operating its lines under the lease to the Iron Mountain road. The Wabash had \$3,000,000 outstanding indebtedness, on which Humphreys, Gould, Dillon, Sage, and others were liable as indorsers, but in a petition filed May 30 only Humphreys' name was disclosed. Gould, Dillon and Sage's names having been withheld "because of the personal inconvenience and injury which might result to them from the publicity given to their business affairs." The next moves after insuring the friendly offices of the receivership by securing the appointment of Humphreys and Tuttle, were to secure orders of court for the issuance of receivers' certificates to pay off these particular indebtednesses to the exclusion of all the others. Humphreys, as receiver, was thus to issue certificates to reimburse himself and Gould and Sage and Dillon to the exclusion of all others.

In summing up the history of the long and complicated litigation, Judge Gresham was fierce in his criticisms upon the receivers. Humphreys and Tuttle, and upon Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Sidney Dillon, O. D. Ashley and their partners.

Scenes in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—The scenes Monday in the mining stock market were intensely exciting, and if anything were needed to augment the excitement it was the decision arrived at by the San Francisco board that no session should be held Monday, an unprecedented incident in the history of the organization. Before noon the corner in front of the Nevada block was one swaying mass of people. Old timers say they never saw anything like it even in bonanza times. Stocks were bought and sold in open air all day, and from morning till evening closed in there was a succession of constantly forming and dissolving circles of men and women, with yelling dealers as centers of tumult. Here and there groups of women were to be seen screaming out their losses and their anger. Here and there some poor soul could be seen leaning against the wall and quietly weeping. Dispatches ordering stock poured in from New York, but brokers refused to attend to them.

The stock boom collapsed Tuesday. The price of Consolidated Virginia fell to \$40, Ophir declined from \$40 to \$25, and so on throughout the list.

A Flurry in the Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 8.—The panic in the oil market Tuesday was one of the most disastrous since 1864, involving transactions covering \$3,250,000. The market dropped 8½ cents from the opening, and the way that oil changed hands for a time was a caution to the boldest habitués of the exchange. The alleged cause for the break was the report that the McGahery well No. 5, which is supposed to open an extension of the Washington field, was putting out oil at the rate of sixty-five

barrels an hour. The only disaster, so far known, was the "lie-down" of Frank Hayes, broker, for whose account 78,000 barrels were sold under the rules. More failures are looked for, as the squeezing out process it not yet finished.

Had a Bar'l of Confidence in Keck. ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 8.—The failure of John Keck & Co., of Detroit, continues to be the absorbing sensation here. Throughout Tuesday farmers were coming into town from all parts of Washtenaw county, and each had the same story to tell, that he had loaned Keck money, generally with no security, and that he will be ruined if he can not recover the loan. Keck seems to have been a kind of banker to those of his own nationality, and, as is usual in such cases, they trusted him implicitly, in many cases with their whole fortunes.

The Queen Orders American Glassware. NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 8.—A few months ago F. S. Shirley, manager of the Mt. Washington glass works of New Bedford, being in London on business, presented several articles of the fancy glass, known as Burmese ware, manufactured at his works, to Queen Victoria. She was so much pleased that she ordered a tea set of fifty pieces of the same kind.

It's an Ill Wind That Blows No One Good. BLACKSTONE, Mass., Dec. 8.—The fall of snow has caused such a demand for rubbers that the force of men at the Woonsocket Rubbers works have been re-engaged. The works had been idle for four weeks.

Miners Get an Increase of Ten Cents. YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Dec. 8.—The coal operators at the Mineral Ridge mine have granted the demands of their miners for an increase of 10 cents per ton, and work was resumed Tuesday.

Closed for Want of Men. LYNN, Mass., Dec. 8.—Broad's two shoe factories have been closed owing to inability to get men to supply the places of the strikers.

BUFFALO SWEEP BY FIRE. Half a Million in Ashes and the Flames Not Headed.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—The following dispatch was received here Wednesday morning: BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 8, 3:30 a. m.—At 2:30 o'clock this morning fire started in the large confectionery of Sibley & Holmwood, at the corner of Wells and Seneca streets. The fire quickly spread to adjacent buildings, and the Brozel house, Campbell & Reynolds' boot and shoe store and the Michigan Stove works, Swift & Stambach's proprietors, were soon burning fiercely. A high wind prevails, and burning sparks are flying for several blocks. There was great excitement at the Brozel House, the guests leaving in their nightclothes. Several small stores on the opposite side of the street from which the fire started are burning. The walls of Sibley & Holmwood's fell at 3:05. It is reported several firemen are buried under them. The Brozel house will be a total loss. All the guests escaped. The fire has reached Shermans, Jewett & Co.'s large stove warehouse. The loss is now estimated at \$500,000.

A Man and Four Children Killed. VALPARAISO, Ind., Dec. 8.—At Mill Creek Station, a few miles east of here, Reuben Hill and his four children were instantly killed Tuesday evening by the limited express. Hill tried to cross the track in his wagon ahead of the limited, with the above result.

USE Vegetable Sicilian HALL'S HAIR RENEWER.

It is a medicinal preparation, and, at the same time, an elegant and cleanly toilet article. Its action upon the scalp is healthful. It nourishes the glands which support the hair, and causes thin, dry hair to become thick, soft, and vigorous. It restores the color of youth to locks which have become faded with age or disease; and relieves and cures itching, caused by humors of the scalp. Dr. George Gray, Nashua, N. H., writes: "It gives me pleasure to testify to the wonderful effects produced by Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, as observed by me in very many cases. IT WILL CERTAINLY RESTORE THE HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR. It cleanses the head of dandruff, and leaves the hair soft, glossy, and beautiful." F. T. Sandhein, 1010 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "After unavailingly trying a number of preparations to prevent my hair from falling out, and realizing that I was fast becoming bald, I tried, as a last resort, Hall's Hair Renewer. I have used only four bottles of the Renewer, and am perfectly satisfied that it is the best preparation in the market for checking the falling out of hair, invigorating the hair roots, and promoting a new growth."

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS

commends itself to all who have occasion to use a dye for the beard or mustache. It will change gray, faded, or sandy whiskers, to a beautiful brown or black, as desired. The colors produced are natural and lasting. It cannot be washed off, contains no destructive ingredients, is cheap, safe, convenient to use, and effectual.

PREPARED BY, R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H., U. S. A. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

THE GREAT SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Unfailing Specific FOR LIVER DISEASE.

Symptoms: Bitter or bad taste in mouth, tongue coated white or covered with a brown fur; pain in the back, sides, or joints—often mistaken for Rheumatism; *ague* (feverishness); sometimes nausea and vomiting; bowels alternately constipated and acid eructations; bowels alternately constipated and acid eructations; loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; debility; low spirits; a thick, yellow appearance of the skin and eyes; a dry cough; fever; restlessness; the urine is scanty and high-colored, and, if allowed to stand, deposits a sediment.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. PURELY VEGETABLE, AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR Malaria, Constipation, Sick Headache, Nauseas, Mental Depression, Bowel Complaints, Etc., Etc., Etc. Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Jaundice, Colic, Etc., Etc., Etc. Is generally used in the South to arouse the Torpid Liver to a healthy action. It acts without disturbance to the system, diet or occupation. It regulates the Liver, and causes the bile to act as the purge. The excess of bile being removed, a tonic effect is produced and health is perfectly restored. The Regulator is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infant. For all diseases in which a laxative, alterative or purgative is needed it will give the most perfect satisfaction. The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

THERE IS BUT ONE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR! See that you get the genuine, with the red Z on front of Wrapper, prepared only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA. PRICE \$1. BOTTLE.

JOHN GUTHRIE, Architect and Builder.

Plans and specifications for all kinds of building furnished on short notice. Terms Reasonable. Address, Dixon Ill. Residence in north Dixon, near residence of E. C. Sickels.

M. CARILL, The Tailor

And dealer in WOOLENS.

One door west of the ice Co. National Bank Main Street, Dixon, has now on hand and is receiving

As Fine A Line of Goods, Foreign and Home Manufacture As Can be Found West of Chicago Which will be made up At Reasonable Prices Cash, or Prompt Paying Customers.

INSURANCE.

LEADING COMPANIES. Fire and Accident J. V. THOMAS Opera Block, Dixon.

JNO. A. DEETER

DEALER IN FLOUR AND FEED, And Also Custom Miller All kinds of Flour and Feed Constantly on HAND. PURE BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, GOOD RAILED HAY AND FIRST CLASS OIL MEAL. PRICES REASONABLE Please Give Me A Call

POLITICS VS. HARMONY.

SAMUEL GOMPERS' REMARKS TO THE FEDERATION OF TRADES.

**He Wants to Know How Free Trade
George and Protection Powderly are
Going to Harmonize—Anti-Knight of
Labor Sentiment Among the Delegates
—An Olive Branch from Philadelphia.**

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 8.—The sixth annual session of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor unions convened Tuesday, Samuel Gompers, of New York, presiding. Grafton Peirce, of Columbus, welcomed the delegates in an address which commanded considerable attention. He referred to the antagonism between the Knights of Labor and the trades unions as a matter of regret. Regarding the tendency to mix in politics he said:

But once promulgate a political platform and all harmony becomes discord, all union becomes disunion. The two can not exist together. Mechanics are like all free, intelligent, thinking citizens: they think for themselves, and vote as they think. What kind of a political platform would it be on which Henry George and T. V. Powderly could stand together—the one a radical free trader and the other a radical protectionist? And what sort of a political platform would it be that omitted all mention of the tariff question? So it would be as to other questions equally important. Is it desirable to drive from our ranks life-long trade unionists that some men may amuse themselves chasing a political ignis fatuus? And what is to be accomplished by separate political action that can not more certainly be accomplished without it? As compared with the aggregate number of voters organized labor is in a hopeless minority, and as soon as a political test shall be applied the present minority will become still smaller.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted: President, J. W. Smith, of Springfield, Ill.; vice president, Julian L. Wright, of Washington, D. C.; secretary, John Kirchner, of New York; auditors, C. P. Oyler, of Baltimore, and H. B. Kraft, of Philadelphia.

A resolution was adopted asking congress to amend the indenture law and provide that apprentices be subject to masters only in working hours; also a resolution for an eight-hour law.

A committee of conference was appointed to meet with the convention of trades union delegates Wednesday, which promises to be one of the most important labor gatherings held in this country for years.

As indicated in the speeches of Tuesday, and the report of the legislative committee, the action of the convention promises to be highly hostile to the Knights of Labor. A new organization will be made and the federation will be merged into the new body. Prophecies were made Tuesday night that the condemnation and opposition of this new body would in two years crush the Knights of Labor. In regard to the differences between Knights of Labor and trades unions which arose over the admission to membership of persons expelled from trades unions, Master Workman Powderly sent the following telegram:

I have selected a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Hawes, Hall, McPeel, Arrington, and Grant, to discuss past grievances between trades unions and Knights of Labor and pave the way for their avoidance in the future.

Chairman Gompers, of the legislative committee, reported to the satisfaction of the federation that congress had passed a law recognizing the legality of trades unions organizations. The report refers to the eight-hour movement with congratulation, lamenting, however, that much good in this direction has been prevented by the interference of Knights of Labor. The agitation has, however, reduced the working time for over 200,000 workmen. Other recommendations of the report are in accordance with previous demands of the order for holidays and a more strict enforcement of the anti-Chinese immigration act.

Shot Her Husband While Asleep.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 8.—A pistol shot was heard about 6 o'clock Tuesday morning in the apartment of Emil Penysers, in the third-story of the building 432 Mann street. When an officer tried to obtain admission the inmate, a woman, refused to open the door. The officers broke their way in, and on going into an adjoining room, found Penysers lying on the bed dead. He had been shot while sleeping, the fatal shot being fired at close range and taking effect in the breast below the shoulder and reaching the heart. The woman, who is generally regarded as Penysers' wife, was arrested. She stated to the police that she was 33 years old, and her husband 24. They had been married nearly two years. Mrs. Penysers has had two former husbands, and has also led a sporting life. She admitted doing the shooting, but would give no further reason than that "He didn't use me right." She is held for examination.

Dakota Determined To Be a State.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 8.—A special to The Evening Journal from Watertown, D. T., details an interview with Governor Mellette, of South Dakota, relative to the coming meeting of the state legislature at Huron, Dec. 15. Governor Mellette said that the legislature would strike to secure statehood by all honorable means. "The real issue is division. The legislature will probably submit an amendment to the people repealing section 32, which prevents state officers from exercising their official functions, after which they will give notice that the territorial government will cease and the state commence."

Not Alexander's Luck.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Prince Alexander arrived in London Tuesday afternoon. He was enthusiastically cheered by the crowd which met him on his arrival at the railway station and lined the streets leading to his hotel. He appeared to be in excellent health and spirits, and in the evening occupied a box at the Drury Lane theatre to witness the performance of "A Run of Luck."

A Skating Rink Smashed.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—The massive arched roof of the Highland skating rink, on Shumard avenue, was crushed in by snow Tuesday. Preparations for the disaster had been made, owing to the weakness of the structure having been discovered earlier in the day, and therefore the damage was confined to the roof and parts of the walls. It will cost \$50,000 to reconstruct the building.

Arrested for Murder.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 8.—William

McCaw, a fine-looking man of about 40 years of age, was arrested here Tuesday night on a dispatch from Lincoln, Ill., charging him with murder. McCaw is wanted for the murder of G. G. Powers at Marshall, Ill., last September. Powers was a telegraph operator, and was shot through the window of his office.

Heavy Storm in New England.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 8.—The heavy northwest gale and snowstorm, which has prevailed off the New England coast since Sunday night, still continues. Over a foot of snow has fallen in most places, and in open stretches of country the drifts are from six to ten feet high. The gale on the water has been terrific, and many wrecks are reported.

Failed to Agree in Grottkau's Case.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 8.—It was understood Monday evening that Judge Sloan, if not called for by the jury in the Grottkau and Moesinger cases, would be in court at 9:30 Tuesday morning. At that hour, after the jury had been out all night, the men fled into the court room. Foreman McFarland arose and said that the jury disagreed as to Grottkau, and that they stood seven one way and five the other. Judge Sloan told the jury to retire again, but at 7 o'clock Tuesday evening he dismissed the jury because they were unable to agree.

Added Forgery to Stealing.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 8.—The directors of the Canal National bank, who have been working at the books to ascertain the methods of Howard T. Blackstone, former discounter clerk of the bank, who robbed the institution of \$25,000, have discovered that Blackstone added the crime of forgery to that of embezzlement. Blackstone as discounter clerk made notes of his own of various amounts from \$500 up, forging some one's name as the maker or indorser.

Mrs. Cleveland Missing.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 8.—Mrs. Cleveland has not returned here, despite reports to the contrary, and at the White House they do not know when she will return. It was reported in this city Tuesday, and corroborated by railway men on the Pennsylvania road, that Mrs. Cleveland left for Washington on Monday afternoon on the congressional limited train. Her present whereabouts are enveloped in a singular mystery.

A Complaint Well Answered.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 8.—Gen. von Schweinitz, the German ambassador to St. Petersburg, complained to Count Tolstol, Russian minister of the interior, of the hostile language of Russian journals referring to Germany. Count Tolstol expressed regret, but said that in view of the malevolent tone adopted by the German press against Russia, he did not see how he could interfere with the editors.

Promised Tenants to Intercede.

DUBLIN, Dec. 8.—Several officers belonging to the staff of Gen. Butler have promised the tenants evicted at Castle Ireland, county Kerry, to intercede with the Dublin Castle authorities in their behalf.

Death of Rev. J. Hyatt Smith.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, ex-congressman from the Fourth New York district, and formerly pastor of the Eighth Congregationalist church of Brooklyn, died Tuesday evening.

The Bell Telephone Case.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 8.—The motion to dismiss the Bell Telephone case from the United States courts of Ohio without prejudice was sustained by the court here Tuesday.

Affidavits Against "Doc" Wilson.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 8.—Wilson's sister and her daughter have made affidavits denying Wilson's story and declaring their belief that he is insane.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.
On the board of trade to-day the quotations were as follows: Wheat—No. 2 December, opened 77½¢; closed 77½¢; January, opened 78½¢; closed 78½¢; February, opened 79½¢; closed 79½¢; Corn—No. 2 December, opened 37½¢; closed 37½¢; nominal; January, opened 38½¢; closed 38½¢; February, opened 39½¢; closed 39½¢; Oats—No. 2 December, opened 26½¢; nominal; closed 26½¢; nominal; January, opened 27¢; closed 26½¢; nominal; May, opened 31½¢; closed 31½¢; asked. Pork—December, opened \$10.90; nominal; closed \$10.85; nominal; January, opened \$11.15; closed \$11.15; bid; February, opened \$11.25; closed \$11.15; bid; December, opened \$6.20; closed \$6.17½¢; nominal.

Live stock—The following prices were reported from the Union stock yards to-day: Hogs—Market opened fairly active, and steady at yesterday's prices, but later were 5c lower; light grades, \$3.50@3.65; rough packing, \$3.00@3.30; heavy packing and shipping lots, \$3.90@4.30. Cattle—Steady; shipping grades, \$3.25@3.50; Christmas beefs, \$5.00@5.30; cows, \$1.60@3.25; stockers, \$2.00@3.25; Sheep—Steady; good grades firm, \$3.75@4.20; common weak, \$2.25@3.25.

Produce: Butter—Fancy creamery, 24¢ per lb; good dairy, 18¢@20¢; packing, 11¢@13¢. Eggs—Strictly fresh, 24¢ per doz; ice-house, 20¢. Dressed poultry—Chickens, 50¢ per lb; ducks and geese, 50¢; turkeys, 80¢. Potatoes—Burbanks, 40¢@45¢ per bu on track; Early Rose, 35¢@42¢; Beauty of Hebron, 44¢@46¢. Apples—Fair to good shipping, \$1.75@2.50 per bbl.

New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.
Wheat—No. 1 red winter state, 93½¢; No. 2 do, 90¢; No. 2 red winter January, 90½¢; February, 92¢. Corn—No. 2 mixed cash, 48¢; January, 48½¢. Oats—No. 1 white state, 40¢; No. 2 do, 37½¢. Rye—Dull. Barley—Nominal. Pork—Dull; new mess, \$11.50@11.75. Lard—\$6.54; January, \$6.62; February.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 7.
Wheat—Unsettled, closing weak; No. 2 red cash, 79½¢; January, 80½¢; February, 82½¢; May, 87½¢. Corn—Steady; No. 2 mixed cash, 36½¢@37½¢; January, 36½¢; February, 37½¢; May, 40½¢ asked. Oats—Steady; No. 2 mixed cash, 23¢; December, 27½¢@27½¢; May, 31½¢. Rye—Strong; 53½¢. Whisky—\$1.12. Pork—Steady; \$11.00. Lard—Firm; \$9.00@9.10.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 7.
Wheat—Firm and quiet; cash and December, 82¢; January, 83½¢; May, 86¢. Corn—Steady; cash, 40¢; May, 44½¢. Oats—Neglected. Clover seed—Steady; cash and December, \$4.25; January, 4.07½¢; February, \$4.75.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 7.
Wheat—Weak; cash, 77½¢; January, 77¢; May, 78¢. Corn—Dull; No. 2, 37½¢. Oats—Steady; No. 2, 26½¢. Rye—Quiet; No. 1, 57½¢. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 53½¢.

Young Blaine's Debut as a Journalist.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 8.—James G. Blaine, Jr., too his initial step in journalism Tuesday on The Pittsburgh Times. His first assignment was to report the Ladies' Homeopathic hospital fair. The assignment is considered an important one for a beginner, as the papers have been devoting much space to it, owing to the prominence of the ladies connected with the affair, it being the cream of Allegheny county society. City Editor Gramer informed the embryo journalist that the value of the item depended solely on the way it was written, and expressed himself perfectly satisfied with Mr. Blaine's production. The report went to the composing room without a word being changed.



JAMES G. BLAINE, JR.

A Well-Known Comedian's Final Exit.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—John E. Owens, the eminent comedian, died about 1:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon at his country seat, "Aigburth Vale," near Towson. Mr. Owens had been in poor health for about three years, and a year ago was so ill that his death was daily expected. He, however, partially recovered his health so that he was able to go about and attend to business. Soon after the earthquake of Aug. 31 he went to Charleston, S. C., to look after his property there, the Academy of Music. He returned from the south in the early part of October, and, except taking one or two brief trips to New York, had since remained at his country home in Baltimore county. He leaves a widow, but no children. Mr. Owens was born near the town of Aigburth Vale, England, on April 3, 1818. He was the son of Owen Griffith Owens, who emigrated to this country when the future actor was only 7 years old. He began life as a drug clerk, but soon drifted to the stage and became one of the most popular comedians in America. His "Solon Shingle" has delighted many audiences.

Warrants for Indianapolis Democrats.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 8.—United States Commissioner Van Buren has issued warrants for the arrest of Simeon Coy, W. Bernhamer, John H. Counsellman and Henry Spain, all prominent Democrats of this city, charging them with conspiracy in fraudulently changing the tallies and returns in five voting precincts in this city. Commissioner Van Buren, after hearing the affidavit, directed that writs be issued against the defendants named, and that the same be made returnable on Thursday next. Judge Turpie, district attorney, has agreed to assist Capt. Ritter in conducting the prosecution.

Charged with General Cussedness.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The general council of the Fenian Brotherhood has issued an explanation of Rosa's deposition from the headship. They say he never paid his dues; that he was untruthful and deceitful and treacherous and a blackguard, and that he used funds for his own benefit under the pretense of using them for "skirmishing."

"No License" Wins in New England.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—The municipal elections in New England Tuesday generally resulted in victories for the "no license" people. Fall River caused surprise by voting "no license," as it has been a strong license town. New Haven elected a Democratic mayor by 500 plurality. The Labor candidate got 1,100 votes.

Assaulted an Editor.

VINCENNES, Ind., Dec. 8.—For something derogatory to his reputation, which appeared in The Vincennes News recently, W. A. Culup, late Democratic candidate for prosecuting attorney, made an assault with a cane Tuesday upon Warren Bailey, editor of The Sun, striking him upon the head repeatedly.

Duty on Torchon Lace.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—In the United States circuit court Tuesday it was decided that lace composed of threads, and known in the trade as torchon lace, must pay 40 per cent. duty as torchon lace and not 30 per cent. as thread lace.

Crown Diamonds for Sale.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The chamber of deputies has voted to dispose of the crown diamonds.

A Pork-Packer in a Pickle.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Volney R. Chamberlain, one of the largest pork-packers in the east, was arraigned in the Cambridge superior court Monday, charged with having concealed the assets of the insolvent firm of Lincoln, Chamberlain & Co., pork-packers, of which he was a partner, and with having sworn falsely to certain purchases of government bonds.

Of No Avail for Cluverius.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 8.—Governor Lee has decided not to interfere with the judgment of the court in the case of Cluverius either by commutation or pardon. The execution will take place Friday unless an application for a reprieve is made, which will be considered by the governor. A reprieve, it is believed, will be granted, however.

Will Respect His Own Principles.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 8.—The house committee appointed to attend Congressman Price's funeral, at Black River Falls, Wis., decided not to attend, owing to condition of railway travel and to the further fact that Mr. Price was always opposed to congressional funeral trips.

There is nothing, affirms Mrs. Grundy, quite so artificial to-day as New York fashionable society.

Gin saws have deprived 100 persons of their hands and arms in Alabama this year.—Chicago Times.

Spurgeon is afflicted with rheumatic gout, which, he says, has completely benumbed his intellect.

Gen. Lippitt a retired official at Washington, aged 70, dances at every party he attends.

Nearly 200,000 tons of ice were shipped from Maine during the past year.

A JAPANESE FAMILY.

A NOBLE FATHER, A TENDER MOTHER AND LOVELY CHILDREN.

Careful Training of the Sons and Daughters—Several Interesting Customs—Reverent Beliefs of Many Generations—A Pile of Charms.

In this home an ex-daimio and family dwelled, with whom I exchanged frequent hospitalities during my sojourn in Japan. As I was one of the family in which the daimio's youngest brother and eldest son had found a home while pursuing their education in America, I was cordially received by the ex-prince in turn. The family then consisted of his wife, two little girls, two grown daughters, and three sons—one a baby—and the grandmother of these children—a charming old lady—three nurses, and a large retinue of servants.

The father was a noble specimen of devotion to his country, yet, withal, an apostle of progress. He was one of the many who had consented to the destruction of the old government, and had voluntarily yielded his revenues and title without a murmur, for the public good. The lady mother and eldest daughter were peers of the ladies of any land in their love of beauty, ornament, elegant dress, and neatness, and in their skill in household management, as well as in those social amenities and tactics of polite circles that etiquette prescribes.

This mother was as strong in tenderness, patience and long suffering for and with her children as her European or American sisters; and equally faithful and assiduous in their training and education, according to her knowledge. She taught her daughters as her mother had taught her, that the three fundamental duties of woman are obedience to her parents when a child, obedience to her husband when married, and obedience to her eldest son, if she becomes a widow.

She also instructed them from the Japanese Ladies' Library, which is a compendium of the moral and physical duties of woman. It includes the subjects of household and social management, rules for the strictest etiquette, a guide to letter writing, proverbs, poems from a hundred authors, memoirs of noble women, and ordering for the whole conduct of life. They were likewise taught to read the standard histories of Japan in Chinese characters, and both boys and girls were thoroughly drilled in the traditional heroic, and mythological lore of their own land.

The sons were trained to manly sports and exploits, and their ambition fired by historic tales of heroes. They were urged to overcome obstacles, by the symbol over the massive outer door, where swung the huge paper carp suspended from a bamboo pole, ever reminding the youth of Japan how the carp leaps the waterfall. These lads were also taught natural sciences and military tactics, from English and Dutch authors. Often in their half holidays have I found them constructing miniature earth works, by the aid of book, diagram and trowel.

Then came the tutor with lessons in fencing and wrestling, and the use of cross spears and swords, in the handling of which they became marvelously expert. The father instructed the sons in the Chinese classics himself and stimulated their young souls by tales of classic lore.

One of the interesting customs I thus learned of in the life of this house was that of the many festivals—the Feast of the Dolls for the daughters of the house, when year after year the great nursery was decked with blooming bows, and the many toys in which Japan abounds, while a pretty mimic life of motherhood and housekeeping prevailed for one whole day; of the Feast of the Banners, when the boys were marched out in triumph to the streets, with emblazoned banners to enact a mimic war; of the New Year's day, when prince and retainers, master and servants, pledged anew their devotion to each other, and received gifts of good things; of the religious festivals, when the master's household, like a great heart, beat for the birth and death, the joy and sorrow, of his tenantry.

Here, for two centuries, the daughters of the house had been given in marriage, without spoken vow or priestly rite; but by gift and song, dance and cheer, began their new career. From thence had gone out the father to Yeddo or Fukui on public or private business—the sons for education and culture, the daughters for travel or religious duty. These walls had echoed with songs and laughter, with cries and sobs. Here, in time of bereavement, in the oratory of the house where the sacred lights and incense burn, one after another black tablet was set, gilt-lettered, to be honored by later generations.

In the path by the old shrine, made sacred by the reverent beliefs of generations, I took my final leave of this interesting family. I asked for a memento from its hallowed contents, and the ex-prince gave me a case of light wood, containing an amulet written in Sanskrit and Chinese, for the protection of this ancient house; and as I passed out of the great gate, I stood under a pile of charms a foot in thickness, which had been added year by year, to ward off sickness and harm.—Helen S. H. Thompson in Overland Monthly.

A clam shell having been put up in the music hall at Boston, the newspapers of that aesthetic center speak of it as the "tone reflector."

W. E. Barrett, managing editor of The Boston Advertiser, is only 26 years old. He speaks of himself as the "baby editor."

Abraham Lincoln, grandfather of the great Abraham Lincoln, was slain by an Indian's tomahawk one hundred years ago.

Glasgow has now the best facilities for landing, keeping and slaughtering foreign cattle of any city in Great Britain.

Leland Stanford is conspicuous for being the only senator who displays absolutely no jewelry on his person.

A couple put off applying for a divorce, on the ground that they could profit by their sin wedding.

The venerable philanthropist, Mr. W. W. Conway, will not sit down until he has visited the chair.

HIDES!

I AM PAYING FROM 7 TO
9 CENTS FOR HIDES!
CALL AND SEE ME.

Leave or orders for

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN R. R.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Sterling Passenger	7:02	A. M.
Pacific Express	10:53	"
Marshalltown Passenger	2:35	P.
Leaves	3:20	"
Denver Passenger	3:10	A. M.
Freight	5:55	P. M.
Freight	7:47	A. M.
Freight	1:43	P. M.

GOING WEST.

Sterling Passenger	7:42	P. M.
Pacific Express	3:42	"
Marshalltown Passenger	2:45	"
Leaves	3:30	"
Denver Passenger	3:45	A. M.
Freight (except Monday)	5:48	"
Freight	12:35	P. M.
Freight	3:40	"
Freight	5:40	"

Freights carrying passengers.
Pacific Express runs every third Sunday.

H. E. HAND, Agt.-ent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

GOING SOUTH.

Passenger	11:04 A. M.
Passenger	3:20 P. M.
New Passenger	5:57 P. M.

GOING NORTH.

Passenger	4:15 P. M.
Passenger	12:37 A. M.
New Passenger	6:16 A. M.

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A MODERN UTOPIA.

A LAND ALMOST AS ENCHANTING AS A DREAM OF PARADISE.

Pleasing Characteristics of the Japanese
People—A Country of Many Holidays.
The Poor Never Overworked—Flower
Festivals—Sacred Mountain.

Living in such scenes of enchantment, these people are as light of heart and sunny in disposition as children, and so polite and pleasure loving as to excite the admiration of even their French and Italian visitors. There is no dwelling so humble but it has a spot for trees and flowers. The rich have gardens in which are faithful reproductions in miniature of their varied landscapes, hidden in trees and flowering shrubbery. Every farmer's plot of land is beautiful and adorned. The gold of the ripened rice and wheat is contrasted against a background of green foliage. Whatever name may be given to the religion of that people, and whatever creeds and doctrines may have been engrafted upon their beliefs, the main feature of their worship is an intense love, amounting almost to an adoration, of nature. This appears in their whole life. They have built their temples on the sides of the great mountains, embowered them in overhanging groves, and surrounded them with everything of flowering shrub. The sites of these command beautiful views of the surrounding country, and usually are near fountains and waterfalls. The village shrines are located in the most charming spot of the neighborhood, and no labor is spared to adorn and beautify them. The highways are bordered by rows of trees planted centuries ago, whose branches form an evergreen arch over the head of the traveler. The road to Nikko, where the temples and tombs of the tycoons are situated, has a grand avenue of giant firs. For sixty miles one may ride in the shade of these wide branching trees. From Yokohama south of Kioto, the old Capital, 400 miles, the road is one continuously shaded avenue, winding along the ocean shore, around narrow bays and inlets and over high hills and mountain sides.

NO LACK OF HOLIDAYS.

Unlike their neighbors, the Chinese, the Japanese take time from their toil to enjoy all this. Their government may have been despotic and arbitrary, but it never overworked its laboring population. It gave them more holidays than any people under the sun ever enjoyed. They had what was known as the "Ichi-roku" days—that is, all the days in the lunar months that were designated by one or six. Thus the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st and 26th days of each month were legal holidays. In addition to these the birthdays of the ruling emperor and empress, and also of several of the greatest of their predecessors of the ruling dynasty, which reaches back through 2,600 years, are holidays. Every village has holidays in honor of its patron saint, and the saints of the famous temples and shrines have festival days. On all of these the people, in their holiday dresses, gather at the temples and shrines for thanksgiving and to admire the beauties of earth and sky. Pilgrimages are a marked feature of the Japanese life, but they are not characterized by the austerity of the Christian and Mohammedan world. No school children, liberated from long study, could be happier and gayer than these people as they go along the shaded highways. Whole neighborhoods turn out their population, leaving only enough people at home to care for the households, and go sometimes hundreds of miles on what may appropriately be called these religious picnics. They walk along the shaded avenues, talking, laughing and singing. They rest when weary from walking in the shade of the great trees by some clear stream or some bubbling spring. All these great highways are lined with tea booths, where tea, rice, eggs or cakes can be had for an incomparably low price.

In the villages, which are almost continuous along these roads, there are numerous hotels where these pleasure seeking pilgrims get their dusty feet bathed on arrival, a bath before retiring, two meals and a bed for ten or fifteen cents for each person. Forty miles east from Yeddo are the temples of Narita, situated in a picturesque spur of the great central mountain range. The road leading there is one long avenue of trees planted 800 years ago. It runs through green, fertile fields with the Bay of Yeddo, dotted with countless white sails on the one hand, and the great mountains on the other. During half the year this broad road is lined with parties of pilgrims on their way to or from these temples. Every mile or two has its village of hotels for the entertainment of these people. Some of these caravansaries accommodate 600 guests. The number of people visiting these shrines annually will reach more than 100,000. In the spring, when the rice has been planted, the national rice festival takes place. This festival continues for six days. The people go out into the fields, into the valleys, or on to the terraced hill and mountain sides to the shrines of the patron saint of agriculture, and there give thanks for the sun and rain that have given such promise of an abundant harvest. At night

every town is brilliantly lighted, and rejoicing with music and dancing is heard till long into the night.

FLOWER FESTIVALS.

The spring and summer bring the flower festivals, when city and village streets for miles are filled with the most beautiful floral exhibitions and crowds of admiring people. There is no more beautiful sight than one of these long, wide streets lighted at night and filled with flowers. The love of the beautiful has led the Japanese to forego the grosser pleasures of eating the fruit of the cherry tree in order that they may enjoy the beauty and fragrance of the cherry blossoms. There are large groves of the double flowered cherry trees in all parts of the country, which grow to enormous size. The flower is as large as a rose, and when in full bloom these groves are a marvel of beauty, and are visited by thousands of people, who spend the whole day in these flowery avenues. The chrysanthemum gardens to be found in all towns and villages are points of great attraction. In these are to be seen every variety of that flower, every shade of color and almost every size of blossom.

The summer sees streams of people, the poor as well as the rich, going to gaze at Fujiama, the pearl of mountains. No person is so poor and no distance so great but what several pilgrimages are made in a lifetime to this venerated mountain. In the autumn, when the golden rice and wheat, and the brown millet have been gathered, the harvest festival is held in every part of the country. There in the groves, on soft green carpets spread by nature, under the full harvest moon, they make merry, night after night, with song and dance. At these harvest festivals all classes, from prince to peasant, rejoice over the ample winter's store. It is not only in this intense worship of nature that the beauty of their country has molded and influenced their natural character. It is seen in their domestic intercourse. In all the conventionalities of polite life they are far in advance of any people in the Occident. This refined politeness pervades every grade of society. It is just as noticeable among the lower as in the higher classes. To be rude in word or act is to become a social outcast. The poorest workers when they meet, greet each other as politely, and pass the compliments of the day as freely and feelingly as do those of higher stations. While the vocabulary of compliments and blessings is a long one there are no words for a curse in their whole language.—Cor. Sa Francisco Chronicle.

For burns and scalds nothing is more soothing than the white of an egg, which may be poured over the wound. It is softer as a varnish than collodion, and being always at hand, can be applied. It is also more cooling than the sweet oil and cotton, which was formerly supposed to be the surest application to allay the smarting pain. It is the contact with the air which gives the extreme discomfort experienced from the ordinary accident of this kind, and anything that excludes the air and prevents inflammation is the thing to be at once applied.

The egg is considered to be one of the best of remedies for dysentery. Beaten up slightly, with or without sugar, and swallowed at a gulp, it tends, by its emollient qualities, to lessen the inflammation of the stomach and intestines, and, by forming a transient coating on these organs, to enable nature to resume her healthful sway over a diseased body.—Hall's Journal of Health.

Education of Girls and Health.

Girls should be taught something of what they owe to posterity as well as to themselves, for in their hands lie the health and happiness of the entire nation. They are too often reared in total ignorance of the commonest physiological facts, since some mothers suppose that a fine, pure young mind would be depraved by the slightest study of the simple rules of health. Hundreds of young girls injure themselves irreparably through this false doctrine, and never know it till they are wives and mothers. Late hours, cramped positions during study, and over exertion, but, worst of all, acceptance of fashions which displace the bones and internal organs till the mischief has become irreparable even by the surgeon, are some of the vicious habits which are sapping the comfort of the present generation and the mental and physical well-being of the next one.—Mrs. Haws.

Condition of the Workingwomen.

There are 200,000 workingwomen in New York. The highest average earnings of these workers is \$7 a week. Numbers earn but \$5 a week. Thousands are unable, with sixteen hours' work every day, to reach the lower amount. The prices for the work they do is miserable almost beyond belief. Competition both in trade and in the labor market has wrought this state of things, and under the existing conditions there is no prospect of better times. With a continual foreign immigration which maintains the supply of unskilled and partly skilled female labor, and the competition in manufacturing which compels the producer to avail himself of every help, the workingwomen are ground as between the upper and the nether millstone, and there is no help for them. But it is evident that society cannot longer tolerate a state of things which involves an inhumanity that would shame savages; which gives the lie hourly to the assumed Christianity of the nation; and which not only fosters and encourages but tends to justify the feeling of hatred and enmity toward the state and the whole social system so menacingly progressive and apparent to-day.

As to the gravity of the subject there can be no question, and it is becoming more serious and more pressing continually. It is literally true that chattel slavery never involved such unmitigated suffering as a large percentage of the workingwomen endure. It is not less literally true that human beings thus chained to the oar can by no possibility develop their higher faculties. They can only be either drudges or dangers. They are, in fact, prisoners of poverty, and in them the New World has reproduced the saddest and most deplorable condition of the old one.—New York Tribune.

It is very unsafe to paper a room, as is too often done, over another paper. Sometimes several layers are placed on the walls. These layers, together with the paste, become breeders of disease. The only proper way, when the paper needs renewing, is to remove the old paper entirely and clean the wall. For sleeping rooms it is better to have no paper at all.—Boston Budget.

For a Bad Breath.

A bad breath may be cured as follows, no matter what the cause: Three hours after breakfast a teaspoonful of the following mixture: Chlorate of potassa, two drachms; sweetened water, four ounces; wash the mouth occasionally with a similar mixture, and the breath will be as sweet as an infant's of 2 months.—Hall's Journal of Health.

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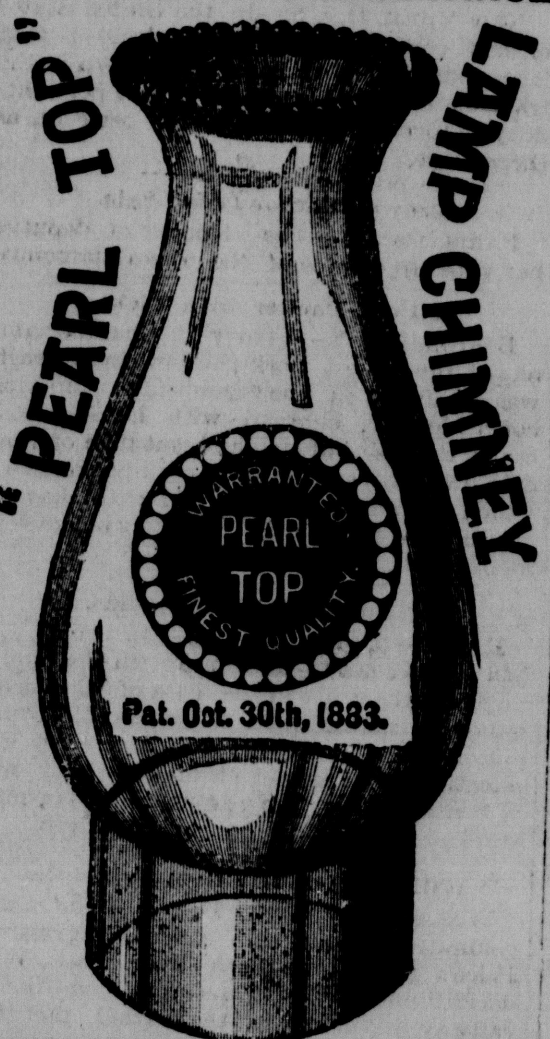
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